Homework 1 Polymer Physics December 17, 2018

1) The following plot shows the behavior of melting point, T_M , as a function of the log of molar mass.



Fig. 1-1 Dependence of melting temperatures, $T_{\rm M}$, and boiling temperatures, $T_{\rm bp}$, of alkanes and poly(methylene)s, H(CH₂)_NH, on the number N of methylene groups per molecule [1, 2].

a) Give the explanation for the shape of the melting point curve that was given in class.

b) The Hoffman-Lauritzen Equation (a.k.a. Gibbs Thompson Equation) under the assumption that the crystal thickness, t, is proportional to molar mass, N for extended chain crystals (so $t \sim N$) yields the following dependence of crystallization temperature versus molecular weight.



Does this plot support or argue against the explanation you gave in part a? Why?

2) The Couette viscometer is composed of a cup and a bob as shown in the figure below.



The bob spins with an angular velocity ω (radians per second), and a torque T (Newton meter) is measured at point 2. The angular velocity is defined in terms of the tangential velocity, v(r) and the radius r by $\omega = v/r$, and the torque is defined in terms of the force F(r) as T = F*r.

a) If the bob has a radius R, a length of L and the gap between the bob and the cup is ΔR , write an expression for the Newtonian viscosity based on a set angular velocity ω and a measured torque T, under that assumption that $\Delta R \ll R$.

b) For a non-Newtonian, power-law fluid the assumption that $\Delta R \ll R$ isn't valid since the fluid is extremely sensitive to variation in the shear rate across the gap caused by the curvature of the surfaces. How can a constant shear rate across the gap be achieved in a rotational viscometer?

c) Sketch the log of the log of the viscosity versus the log of the shear rate for a typical polymer melt and explain how the relaxation time, τ^* , for entanglements can be obtained from this plot.